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**METHODS OF EXPRESSION OF PHILOSOPHICAL
CONCEPTS IN AZERBAIJANIAN TURKISH LANGUAGE**

Abstract

The essence of the philosophical concepts in modern Azerbaijan language is explained, is shown the process of the becoming to terms, is commented the contact between the term and the concept, mainly is defined the ways of the cognitive and communicative attitude to the philosophical terminology.

The author comes to such conclusion that the semantic conversion and terminological derivation and some methods play an important role in the creation of the philosophical terms. Hence, in this article the history of the creation and the causes, also developments stages of the philosophical terminology in Azerbaijan language was investigated by the author. The author comes to conclusion in the result of this investigation that we can't consider satisfactory the level of the philosophical terminology dictionaries after the achieve independence of our country according to the social process which is happened in our society.

Key words: Azerbaijan Turkish, philosophical concepts, philosophy terms, expression methods of use.

**AZERBAIJAN TURKISH IN FELSEFİ ANLAMLARIN
KULLANIM TEKNİKLERİ**

Özet

Makalede modern Azerbaycan dilinde olan felsefi kavramların mahiyeti açıklanıyor, onların terminleşmesi süreci gösteriliyor, terimle kavram arasındaki ilişki yorumlanıyor, en önemlisi ise, felsefi terminolojiye koqnitiv ve iletişimsel yaklaşımın yolları belirlenir.

Yazara göre, felsefe terimlerinin oluşmasında semantik dönüştürülebilir, terminoloji derivasiya vb. yöntemler önemli bir rol oynar. Ayrıca makalede Azerbaycan dilinde felsefi terminolojinin ortaya çıkma tarihi ve nedenleri, ve de

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geçtiği aşamalar incelenmiştir. Yapılan araştırmanın sonucunda belli oluyor ki, bağımsızlık kazandıktan sonra toplumumuzda yaşanan sosyal süreçlerin kanunları zemininde felsefe terminolojisi alanında yapılan çalışmaları tatminkar tutulamaz. Bu nedenle yeni felsefi terminoloji sözlüğün işlenmesi ve ilaveler yapılması isabetli olurdu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azerbaycan Türkçesi, felsefi anlamlar, felsefe terimleri, kullanım metotları.

Among different problems of linguistics philosophical problems have their own important place. Philosophy and language, gnosiology and meaning could be regarded as an equivalent of these problems.

“Language – is a strong weapon of human intellect, great gift for his life and inexhaustible treasury of culture. Due to language people gained conversation skills, and unlike any of the other creatures, united into families, collectives and society. Language helped a person to express the meaning of nature and life, purpose of struggle and living in a clear and typical way. Therefore language means intelligence. History of language is a history of consciousness, intelligence”. This quotation, taken from “Azerbaijani language” by Mirza Ibrahimov, shows us an example of link between language, linguistics and philosophy. (3, s.4-5)

It would be better to mention, that every science has philosophical basis. The first objects of linguistic investigations included philosophical problems. And linguistics in its initial stage of development was the part of philosophy science. Also, philosophers contributed a lot to reveal the social importance of language, though they demonstrated several approaches to this problem.

When spoken about philosophy, it means to imply world philosophy from ancient period till nowadays, conceptions of philosophers in a context of philosophical importance, and as a part of this rich treasury Azerbaijani philosophy.

Every philosophical theory, every idea of any philosopher or thinker is a type of philosophy. For instance, we say Bakhmanyars’s philosophy, Nasimi’s philosophy ect.

Occurred from any possible reason a belief, a faith, a conclusion, a conception is philosophy as well. Methodological principles, laid in a basis of any science or knowledge, are philosophy too: Philosophy of law, philosophy of mathematics etc. Impossible to bring to life, unrealistic, needless conversations and judgments belong to philosophical concepts.

Philosophy expresses a deep idea, view, conception. Concept in here has its wise filling. For example, philosophical drama, story. Great philosophical works of Fizouli about high, empyrean, deep love sometimes spread an aura of grief and painful tragedy. (M.Ibrahimov)

The term “Philisophy” after metaphORIZATION began to be used in theoretical, abstract, wise meanings. As an example it could be philosophical judgment. Moreover, the word “philosophical” can express “wise, moral” meanings. E.g., “philosophical approach to life, to situation”.

Main laws of philosophy, such as “changing of quantity affects the changing of quality”, “opposites attract and struggle”, “negation of the negation” could be related with language. So, due to the “changing of quantity affects the changing of quality” law linguistic

category of degree appeared; what in its turn derived a concept of existence and changing of material and quality in objects.

Concept of degree had been adopted by philosophy, reflects quality and material in an object in action. Quantitative changing of the same characteristics in the object could lead to an appearance of new concepts, new qualities.

“Negation of the negation” law of philosophy sent linguistic investigation of agreement and disagreement structure in functional-semantic direction. So, application of philosophy in linguistics category of negation had been studied as functional-semantic area; types of forms and meanings of negation, occurred functional synonymization due to changing of sentence formation, role of lexical-idiomatic implements in semantical and structural variety etc. had been reflected in Azerbaijani linguistics.(2, pg.25) As a conclusion, objective laws of philosophy and categories are expressed by language. For example, category of objective tense is a philosophical tense, and this concept in linguistics is represented by grammar tenses.

In investigation of grammatical means of category of objective tense usually philosophical understanding of tenses or, at the best, only semantical approach was used. So, as a result, the role of morphological markers, which define grammatical category of time, was reduced.

It means, link between both philosophy and grammar demonstrates how grammatical tense, based on human’s image of existed in objective world time, is reproduced in language. “Grammar doesn’t create a tense; it just uses special language means to show a human’s image of objective time, and makes it more accurate”. (1, pg.4)

We usually think that for clear and detailed understanding of philosophical terminology we need to look though relations of both philosophy and linguistics. So, it’s understandable, that as a science philosophy has many concepts, and this system of concepts is represented in language by equivalent linguistic units. In contemporary discussions and disputes reflection of philosophical ideas and conceptions in linguistic system of terminology, potential opportunities of national language in terms of definition problems is still generate an interest. Various philosophical thoughts, ideas, conceptions find their optimum expression in forms, terminological structure of language. Forms and implements of language are able to translate author’s, philosopher’s ideas accurately; these forms reveal an essence of their meaning and content. As Q.O.Vinokour said, “proper name is a main attribute of correct idea” (11, pg.5)

Investigation of historical development of philosophical concepts and terminology reveals links between philosophy and linguistics; separates philosophical terms from words and enters them into category of terminological units; makes it necessary to study specificity of certain terms, their functions in language and speech. For instance, placement of names of local philosophical categories in main foundation of linguistic terminology makes it an interesting object for further investigations. Why these names came to philosophy, why they have been investigated, which laws they show – these are questions to study.

Philosophical concepts, their nomination, naming, their modern meaning, match of naming and meaning problems are making people to think and could be considered as issues of investigation .

By this meaning, our language as a verbal formation is able to express Azerbaijan philosophical ideas, views, philosophical categories. Exposition of national character of

philosophical system in Azerbaijan mentality via linguistic laws – is another problem to be discovered. Usage of philosophical categories in language opens depth and perspective of word, term. System-structure analysis of this sphere at the same time leads to definition of semantic nature of philosophical terms. Inside this terminological system inner relations of meaning are disclosed. Main philosophical concepts are coming out within process of terminologisation (semantical conversion, terminologisation of common used words, terminologisation of domestic words, detached meaning etc.), its study area, ambiguity of meanings, changes of forms are revealed. Such as, condition of philosophical terminology, inclinations and traditions of semantic development of words after philosophical terminologisation; tight links between social life and philosophical terminology in a certain period, expression of language and philosophical problems in this context; natural development of terms and their stabilization, nature of semantical relations, building of semantical structure of philosophical terminology on Latin and Greek language roots, methods of building philosophical terms etc.

One of the directions for investigation is studying terminology within cognitive science. This science is modeling relationships between structural signs and language expression facilities from conceptual side.

Cognitive direction in terminology releases its main concepts; define link between key concepts; shows links between concepts in terminological system; concepts and expression of cords between them via language forms; collects schematic forms into terminological system.

So, it puts in blocks ways of expression of philosophical terms within this process, language means of hierarchic structure, key names of each concept, cognitive models, places terms-making models in these blocks, regards terms-making from cognitive point of view.

As V.F.Novodranova writes, “cognitive aspect of investigation is typical for contemporary linguistics, especially it has an interest for terminology. In this case every term is clearly perceived, and its meaning is accurately defined”.(7, pg.210)

Application of cognitive science to terminology makes it necessary to hold a discussion about traditional links between terminological investigations, relations between language and thinking, concept and term.

At present, cognitive method– is a new actively used direction in terminology studies. Main principles of cognitive approach are exploited in philosophical terminology too. Cognitive-communicative approach helps to interpret an idea of term, its understanding tips. Means of dividing human activities into categories, verbalization of thoughts is explained. There are two cognitive direction: a) semantic prototype; b) semantic stereotype.

Logic of philosophical terminology, its linguistic and theoretico-historical aspects are defined via cognitive science.

Specificity of philosophical terms is in naming different objects, processes, events of objective reality and related conceptions. In addition to normative function of philosophical terms, there is a definitive function. V.V.Vinoogradov says, that word carries out two functions – normative and definitive. But term accepts only one definitive function. (10, pg.12-13)

Nowadays there are many definitions of what philosophical term is. Appropriate conceptions are defined within this function. Abovementioned terms are being chosen from common words and adopt definitive characteristics.

Term differs from other semantically units. Terms explain conceptions. In conception system it is a fact. There always is a link between exact term and exact conception, abstract term and abstract conception.

A.A.Potebnya describes it this way: “Conception, looked through psychological prism, like in logic, is an expression of not only its own meaning, but also a form of real appearance, like an activity, various conclusions and a number of ideas”. (8, pg.86)

I.Kant said: “Philosophy is a system of conception knowledge. This is a school definition of philosophy. According to definition of universe conception, it is a science about final goals of a human. This high conception brings conception of dignity, what means values. Is it true, that it has inner value and it appreciates all other sciences”. (4, pg.165)

Philosophical conceptions could be classify by upcoming parts: 1) philosophy and conceptions of its knowledge system; 2) conceptions of history of philosophy; 3) theoretical philosophy – conceptions of philosophy of creatures; 4) society and human (social) philosophy conceptions; 5) practical philosophy conceptions. These conceptions created a great number of new terms.

Let's show some examples, related to part I : philosophy – “phileo” – love, “sophio” – wisdom, greek “love of wisdom”; animism (lat. “anima”, “animis” - soul) – expresses initial idea of soul and life; classical rationalism (lat. “rationalis” – clever, belief in power of intelligence); ontology (gr. “ontos” – being, “logos” – learning, word) – studies about creatures; agnostic (gr. “gnosis” – knowledge). The term “Agnosticism” was used for the first time by English biologist T.N. Huxley (1825-1895); it was a system of theoretical ideas and knowledge of view – universe, place of a person there, main goal of his life, ways and methods of reaching these goals. Philosophy itself interprets the meanings of such terms as terminology. For example, philosopher Y.Roustamov shows us 3 meanings of the word “value”: a) demonstration of use of certain objects and events, that had an influence on us, in our daily life, and which made us to want to get it; b) interest in getting an object, which was highly evaluated by surrounding in economical point of view, and tendency to spend the money or exchange it for the further usage; c) from philosophical prism relying on general principles, activity of a human in gaining something for his morality. (9, pg.26-27)

M.Gasimov, shows 2 aspects of creation and definition of terms: a) language building aspect; b) conception aspect. In the second case author tells about meanings in a development of system of conceptions in art, production or any other sciences. So, it is necessary to separate 2 sides of terms: a) sound complex and sound composition; b) meaning of terms in a context of sound complex in a system of science or technological area. (5, pg.10)

As for philosophy meaning “is an ideal, which indicates general and fundamental characteristic of subjects”. Objects, processes, state, attribute, quality and other issues of objective reality could be considered as a subject. Moreover, it should be taken into consideration that in terminology works not any conception, but only those which are in a system of certain science and have particular term could be turn into an object of work.

Therefore, it is very important to define philosophical conceptions maximally accurately. “If it didn't happen, terminological dictionary, which contain many different terms from wide variety of sciences, would be widen artificially, and terminological works would be

turned into lexicography. There are event and essence, form and content links between terms and conceptions”. (6, pg.10-11)

Philosophical conceptions are collection of ideas about general and specific characteristics of subjects and events in objective reality. This collection creates a system of philosophical conceptions. In its turn, content of these conceptions is a collection of characteristics. Objects and situations, covered by these conceptions, are included in the capacity of philosophical conceptions.

So, according to dialectical materialism, conception was a form of human thinking and shows general characteristics of objects. “Formal logic, which didn’t have any relation to conception, approaches to it formally. Materialist dialectics, in opposite, didn’t disjoin conception from reality, it makes this a main point; not meaningless, but true conceptions could show reality, what generalize all important and significant characteristics of living”. (7, pg.15-16)

There is a unit of main conceptions (categories) in science. Philosophical conceptions (categories) are regarded as general, fundamental conceptions. These conceptions could be flexible (could take any shape), dynamic and unstable; their content could change from time to time due to appearance of new philosophical currents, ways of thinking of outstanding philosophers and tastes(preferences). But in spite of these changes, philosophical conceptions save a power of understanding of universal problems.

Compared to science, philosophy doesn’t have antiquated conceptions, it doesn’t get rid of any and they are still valid after centuries. Old, antiquated from the first sight terms are coming back again.

Main philosophical conceptions (categories) reflect sides, properties and relations of all forms of motion. Categories help to understand collected information, which is a result of human scientific researches and practical activity, and clarify general nature of objects. In majority of categories different sides and nature of objects and processes find its reflection: quality, deficiency, content, form etc. Some of the categories are very extensive: material, action, progress, place, time. Conception of being is wider than all these categories.(9, pg.31)

There are such conceptions, which are the objects of investigations in philosophy, literature studies and linguistics. For example, form and content have significant place in studying world and its progress in philosophical system of categories. Therefore, we can meet these terms in several philosophical systems. Conception of “form and content” have dialectic link between each other, they show different sides of the same object. These characteristics are philosophical concepts. But linguistics defines terminological meaning of both form and content. According to this, term of content is defined as a sum of all properties of elements from a system, taken with all their operations. Term “form” means all elements of system and their operations.

Term “form” in linguistics is characterize by inner and outer links of elements, such philosophical terms should be studied in a process of their formation, appearance of new methods of word building, terminological meaning, history of development, traditional and imported characteristics via old dictionaries.

So, formation of philosophical concepts is defined by idea-language operations; main point and means of its expression is defined in terminological system, language expresses thinking process, and these all demonstrates the link between language and thinking.

Potential abilities of philosophical terms could explain concepts, related to it, build links between concepts and terms, provides information. Main idea of philosophical categories and other specificities defines in terminological system with a help of language.

Research shows, that philosophical terms are been metaphorised; motivated-metaphorised characteristics, scientific conceptions are expressed by special terms.

Progress of cognitive science helps to understand the language, interprets ideas of conceptualization and categorization in tight relation to cognition process. These problems should be studied again in a context of philosophical terminology.

Approach to word, to term meanings should be realized from the process of comprehension of the universe. Thoughts of a person, brain activities are bound to understanding abilities.

Cognitive semantics centralizes all philosophical categories. Means of categorization of human activity should be interpret from cognitive-communicative point of view. Due to this, approach to philosophical terminology should be realized from comprehension sphere.

In formation of philosophical terminology semantical conversion, terminological derivation, importing process, methods of mentalization take very important part.

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